\$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

# VOL. XXV, NO. 21.

# JONESBORO, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

# A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hun dreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we. are either gray-headed. white, or bald. When asked how our hair has etained its color and illness, we reply, 'By he use of Ayer's Hair igor-nothing else." "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor. and very soon, it not produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun,

kept fall-

# AYER'S HAIR VICOR

#### DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Sheriff—J I Hawkins.
Circuit Court Clerk—S H L Cooper.
Chairman County Court—H C Hart.
County Court Clerk—Jacob Leab.
Clerk and Master—W F Young.
Trustee—J A T Bacon.
Register—A M Stewart.
County Surveyer—T T Young.
Supt. Public Schools—F T Watts.
Tax Assessor—J A Bradshaw.

THE COURTS: THE COURTS;

Circuit Court - Judge, A J Brown; Attorney General, R T Campbell; Clerk, S H L Cooper. Meets first Mondays in April, August and December.

Chancery Court - Chapcellor, John P Smith; Clerk and Master, W F Young. Meets first Mondays in January and July.

County Court - Chairman, H C Hart; Clerk, Jacob Leab. Meets first Monday in each month.

each month.

Law Court, Johnson City—Same officers as the Circuit Court, and meets—

Chancery Court at Johnson City meets first Mondays in June and December. JONESBORO TAXING DISTRICT:

Mayor—James H Epps.
Recorder—S B Keefaufer.
Marshal—J M Campbell.
Aldermen—J H Epps, F E Britton and
A B Cummings.
Council and Court meet when there is any
business to transact.

CHURCH DIRECTORY Baptist Church—Rev. Jasper Howell, pastor.

Preaching every Sunday at 10.45 a. m., and

-7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:15
a. m. and at chapel at 2 p. m. Prayer and
praise service every Wednesday at 6:30 p.
m. Young people's prayer service every
Sunday evening one hour before church
service. Ladies' Missionary Meeting every
first Friday in each month at 3 p. m.

M E Church South—Rev E B Robertson,
pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m. Preaching
16:30 a. m. Prayer and social service Wednesdays 6:30 p. m. Young men's prayer
meeting Sunday 2 p. m. Juvenile Missionary Society first Sabbath of each month 3
p. m. Home Mission Band second Sabbath
3 p. m. Ladies' Missionary Society first Baptist Church-Rev. Jasper Howell, pastor.

p. m. Home Mission Band second Sabbath 3 p. m. Ladles' Missionary Society first Friday of each month 3 p. m. Union service third Sabbath of each month 6.30 p. m. M. E. Church—E. H. McLaughlin pastor; preaching every first Sunday in the First Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. P. Doggett pastor. Preaching every second and fourth Sundays at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Union service every second Sunday at 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6.30 p. m.

at 6:30 p. m.

The Second Presbyterian Church—Rev C H. Polhemus, A. M., pastor in charge, Preaching every Sunday 10:30 a. m. Sunday school Ra. m., Y. P. S. C. E. every Sunday school Ra. m., Y. P. S. C. E. every Sunday 6:30 p. m. Junior Y. P. B. C. E. drst Sabbath of each month 4 p. m. Special prayer meeting every Sabbath at 10:15 a. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday 6:30 p. m. Ladies' prayer meeting Friday 3 p. m. Union service fourth Sabbath evening of each month at 7:30,

TRE W. C. T. U., meets every Thursday in each month, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Temperence Hall. Visitors are always welcome. A union temperance serviceheld every, fifth Sunday evening.

The Jonesboro Loyal Temperance Legion meets the second and fourth Sunday, at 3 p. m, in Temperance Hall.

SECRET SOCIETIES Washington Chapter, No. 2, R A M— Meets First Friday in each month, D. C. Aiken, H. P.; M. H. P. Pauhorst, Sec.

RHEA LODGE, No. 47, F. AND A. M.—Meets Monday on or before each Full Moon.: A. S. Deaderick, W. M.; D. C. Aiken, Sec. Grand Army of the Republic-Post No. 35: T P Britton, Commander: H M Slagle, Adjutant: J A Febuary, Quartermaster. Meets first Saturday in each month. Knights of Honor-Frankland Lodge No. 55; 8 H Anderson, Dictator; A M Stuart Reporter; J H Peoples, Financial Report-er. Meets every Thursday night. Knights and Ladies of Honor — J M Fink, Protector; S H I. Cooper, Secretary, Meets first and third Friday nights in each month in Knights of Honor Hall.

T. W. WHITLOCK, M.D.

General Practitioner of Medicine.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Will the Shotgun Policy in Elections Prevail?

Whom the Gods Would Destroy They First Make Mad."

[From our Regular Correspondent]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. '93. It is calculated to make a man rub is 1853 or 1893 when he hears the Demoeratic arguments advanced in favor of the bill which has been reported to the House, providing for the removal of every vestige of Federal control over Congressional and Presidential elections. By the way, the title of this bill should read "A bill to perpetuate Democratic control of the Southern States, and of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, through the hoodlum element in the cities of New York, Boston and Chicago," for that is its real object. The arguments in favor of the bill are practically the same as those advanced in the 50s in favor of secession. The author of the bill-Representative Tucker, of Virginiahas the audacity to say that the Federal Government has no right to "supervise the election of the State's Representatives in Congress." Since when did the States have any Representatives in Congress? If Representatives are State officials, what did the framers of the Constitution of the United States mean by this: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations,' and by this: "Each house (of Congress) shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." The Senate has within a short time exercised its authority under the last quoted clause, by refusing to seat Senators appointed by the Governors of three States, and it bill." was done, too, by the votes of Democratic Senators, acting under the direct order of the President; but when was the Democratic party ever consistent in anything? The claim that the quarantine laws have come into one knows it better than the Demo- Italians into this country has been crats who have the effrontery to make it, in the hope of blinding the ignor-

The administration is delaying with the Geary anti Chinese law in its usual wibbly wobbly style. It started out with a flourish of trumpets a few days ago by announcing that the law was to be enforced. When the new Chinese Minister called at the Depart- allowed to proceed to their docks. ment of State to file the formal protest of his Government against enforcing the law and to put in a few words himself in the same line, he was informed tion. by Secretary Gresham that the operation of the law would be suspended until Congress took some action relating thereto. Two bills have been introduced in the House, both modifying the law, and one of them is said by tion of the administration, although others say that Representative Mc-Creary, of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is at work upon a new Chinese bill which is to be backed by the administration. Very naturally these things are a little confusing. Your nia, who, acting with the other Senacific Coast, is credited with having secured the positive promise, a few days ment I am told one thing, and when I reach the next one the story is radically

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has introduced a bill providing for an ledication of the Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Park, which embraces the ground upon which one of the most memorable battles of the war was fought. The dedicatory ceremonies are to be held on the 17 and 18 of October, 1894, and it is proposed to invite the survivors of both armies to join

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make made" is an ancient maxim, applicable to Mr. Cleveland just now. He is mad at the obstinate Senators who in spite of his commands and entreaties and the influence of the finan- era in Italy compelled an application large cities, still refuse to vote for the that quarter. Vorhees repeal bill. The birth of his bill had not been passed, this being the time we have been unable to protect date that Vorhees had set as the out- the social and moral health of our

as they were.

#### Extraordinary Bookkeeping.

"Talking about bookkeeping," said old Milt Brisbine, whom everybody knows, to a Press and Dakotan reporter yesterday afternoon, "There used to be a man in Yankton whose system of keeping accounts was wonderfully effihis eyes and ask himself whether this cient. He kept a hotel and he could neither read nor write. He did not know how to spell his own name, but he did a thriving business and collected every dollar of his accounts. Once, country, I went to his hotel and stopped there two weeks. When I left he of the house. presented me with a statement of what I owed him, and it was a curiosity. He had copied it from his ledger. At the top of the sheet there was a rude picture of a soldier on the march, and after it three straight marks. Then there was a scene showing a man at a table eating. Then appeared a bed with a man in it. In the amount column there was a picture of a doll and after it the two letters RS. After the picture of the man eating there were forty two marks. After the view of the man in bed there were fourteen marks. I looked at the account, then at the proprietor, and told him it would take me a week to answer that conundrum. I was completely stumped, and when that hotel man deciphered the account for me it was this:

"The picture of the soldier walking meant March, and the three marks supplied the date, March 3, when I began boarding. The man at the table with forty two marks after it indicated that I had eaten forty two meals. The man in bed with fourteen marks showed that I had slept in the house fourteen nights. The doll with RS after it meant dollars, and in the figure columns appeared the figures 14, which was the amount I owed him, and it was a true

#### Quarantine and Immigration.

In consequence of the prevalence of operation in such a way, at American constitutional is a false one and no ports, that the steerage immigration of practically stopped.

A considerable number of immigrants suffering from Asiatic cholera were brought to New York on steamships from the Mediterranean. They were detained at the quarantine station, together with the other steerage passengers who came on the same steamers. and the steamers themselves were not

It is this detention, and not a special order or discrimination, which has had the effect to suspend Italian immigra-

Under the operation of the present system of quarantine detention, immigration is soon stopped from any country in which an epidemic is raging. At the rates of passage which prevail, steamship companies can not afford to some people to have the approba- support steerage passengers, as they days of quarantine detention.

Under the orders of the Treasury Department, to whose jurisdiction these matters belong, a twenty days' deten tion of an infected steamer, with all its passengers, is possible. A single detention of so long a period as this incorrespondent sought enlightment volves so great an expense that the from Representative Geary, of Califor- steamship companies refuse to receive more immigrants from the ports against tors and Representatives from the Pa- which the quarantine regulations are likely to be enforced.

The restriction is a very desirable ago, that the law bearing his rame thing, not only from a sanitary, but should be enforced Mr. Geary ap also from a social and economic point peared to be very much disgusted, and of view. It lessens by many thousands 220,890.13 in pensions. when asked what was going to be done, the number of foreigners pouring into said: "I don't know, and nobody else the country at a time when no little seems to; when I go to one depart- difficulty is found in providing employment for native and naturalized work-

The end of the summer has found a great many manufactories closed throughout the country. Many imporappropriation of \$10,000 for a national | tant construction enterprises, have been suspended or postponed until the financurrency greater.

Western silver mines have been closed, and miners and other workingmen whose employment has depended continued to arrive in the country in numbers which were not perceptibly diminished until the epidemic of chol-

No way has yet been found to effect baby and the good condition of mother such a reduction in immigration for raven. and daughter having relieved his mind any other reason than the jeopardizing of family cares, he will now devote his of the public health. By our laws we attention to the Senate. He started in are able to protect the bodily health by sending for Senator Vorhees and against dangers which threaten it

more, there is no immediate prospect It is possible that we might restrict of its being passed. It is now stated immigration effectually by an applica-Office in - DOSSER BLOCK. - Upstairs, that the great test of of endurance be- tion of a somewhat similiar principle New York.

tween the friends and opponents of the to that which operates in the quaranbill is to begin next week. The silver tine-that is to say, by the imposition men still express confidence of their of a tax which would make it unprofitability to prevent a vote, and their op- able for vessels owners to bring in imponents are not so confident of winning | migrants when he did not want them. the same to be repealed or suspended if for any reason more laborers from abroad were desirable?

Herald and Tribune.

Possibly it would not be practicable: but it is at least clear that moral, economic and social reasons have a claim to consideration in this highly important matter of immigration, as well as sanitary reasons. - Youth's Companion.

The Supreme Wish of the East. To keep up the house and not let the family name be extinguished is the supreme wish in Japan. This in the imyears ago, when I first came to this mortality of the east. The house lives on; the individuals are but fragments

If there be no natural heir, adoption readily supplies the deficiency. The magnificent scale on which adoption is practiced shows a foreigner at once that the words "father," "son," can hardly have the same depth of meaning they have in the English language.

"Why did Washington let his house die out?" was once asked me by a Japanese gentleman who couldn't conceive any reason for such neglect. He thought our great general might have adopted some one to keep his house and name from perishing.

"How long has he lived there?" I asked once concerning a certain person. As "he" is one of the pronouns that had to be translated into the mental contents of my pupil's brain, he took it to mean "house" and replied, "Oh, he has been there 250 years.'

"How long have you lived here?" I asked a merchant.

"Three hundred years," was the prompt reply, with a look of satisfaction at the thought of his house having passed through ten generations .- "Ethics of Confucius."

#### Simply a Lie.

The South pays annually \$48,000,000 for pensions to men who served in the Union army, and gets back \$14,000,000 that sum being paid to men who now live in the eleven States which composed the Confederacy. No wonder cholera in the ports of southern Italy, money is scarce here, with an annual drainage of \$34,000,000 more than is eceived.—Greeneville Democrat.

Comment on the above misstatement is hardly necesary, but for the information of those who may know no better we simply print the following:

From the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Pickler obtained the respective amounts of internal revenue, the only form of taxation paid directly to the National Government derived from the several States. He compared these with the amounts of pensions which go to the various States. Texas paid \$306,375 of internal taxes in the the federal Treasury during the past fiscal year and drew out in pension \$905,490; Illinois, on the other hand, a Northern State, paid \$36,695,-338 of the internal tax and drew out only \$9,343,996 in the form of pensions to her citizens. South Carolina, the implacable foe of Union veterans, paid only \$71,812 of the tax and drew in pensions \$171,125, while New York paid must do, during a period of even a few | \$17,670,968 and received only \$11,762,-390. Tennessee contributed \$1,278,862 and received \$2,434,508; Nebraska and the two Dakotas paid \$4,898,588 and recieved \$3,391,059. Alabama's tax was \$106,771. Her pension receipts were \$500,729. Arkansas contributed \$95,-818.86 to the internal revenue and received \$1,470,903.77 in pension payment. West Virginia paid \$807,588.36 in internal revenue taxes and received \$2,-158,703.12 in pensions. Louisiana and Mississippi paid together \$784,832.28 and received \$847,352.45. Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia paid \$3,288,873.77 in taxes and received \$4,-

The Silver Question has been "the bone of contention" for a long time, but how few there are who understand it, or who know anything about how or where the silver itself is obtained, or how it is handled before it is made into money! To these, indeed to everyone, the excellent article on "Silver, from Mine to Mint," cial situation is clearer or the supply of handsomely illustrated, which is published in Demorest's Family Magizine for October, will be especially interesting as well as instructive. Another article, "The Silver Secret," gives in a upon the mining industries have been familiar and easily comprehended style flocking eastward, in the hope of ob- all the important points about the taining work in a market which appears vexed silver question, and the story to be already over supplied with labor. "In The 'Silver Threat'" tells one of In the face of this fact, immigrants, those romantic incidents in the experience of an owner of a silver mine that seem too wonderful to be true, yet happen more frequently than they are recorded. The story of "The Captain's cial world, brought to bear by petitions of quarantine regulations to such an Daughter at the International Cup and the personal presence of represen- extent that it did not pay steamship Race" is embellished with illustrations tatives of the Board of Trade in all the companies to import immigrants from of the cup defenders for the "America" cup, in previous races as well as that of 1893, and one of the Valkyrie, accompanied by a portrait of Lord Dun-raven. All interested in yachting should have these fine pictures of yachts. "The Diary of an Athletic several excellent stories; all those in terested in floriculture in winter should giving him a raking down because the from abroad; but up to the present read "Winter House Flowers" before selecting their house plants for the coming season. The designs for lamp side limit for the passage of the bill. people against equally serious dangers and all the departments are replete with novelties and valuable informashades are especially apropos just now tion. This typical Family Magazine is published for only \$2 a year, by W.

## A GRAND MEETING.

Gov. McKinley Opens the Campaign

Brief Synopsis of his Speech--The Is-

Governor McKinley opened the Ohio campaign last Tuesday. The initial meeting was held in Akron, one of Ohio's manufacturing centers, and the occasion was one of the most flattering possible. At least 30,000 people were in the city on that day, aside from the legitimate residents of the place, and such a blaze of glory and buntings, such as has not been seen since the Blaine pageant of 1884. The local committee were assisted by the Republican State Committee, the chairman of which lives here and expenses has not been spared to give McKinley the greatest meeting of his life. To give him all the glory he alone is allowed the honor of making a speech and every feature of the day's celebration is subordinated to the

honor of McKinley. He arrived here at eleven o'clock and the first number of the program was an escort by military companies and crowds of euthusiastic people went to a hotel where McKinley held a public reception. The after dinner ceremonies began with a parade which, though purely political, was a stupendous affair in numbers. The procession ended at Grace Park where the Governor addressed the multitude.

After a few compliments to Akron the Governor said: "We meet in political discussion for the first time since the overwhelming defeat of 1892. We meet with concern and in changed conditions from those happily existing when we last assembled. The business condition of the country has created just alarm among our people and is so grave that the President of the United States has convened Congress in extraordinary session with a view to securing prompt relief. This business condition calls for sober reflection and demands of all of us the most careful judgment, as well as the exercise of the highest patriotism. Whatever comes or goes, we are all for our country."

dispassionately discuss what will best return it to the magnificent prosperity which it has so recently lost. If, as a party or individuals any have been wrong on public questions, they should want to get right. Now is the time to do it. If they have committed themselves to a policy which experience or observation has demonstrated is un wise and unfriendly to the highest prosperity of the country, they should abandon it at once. This is no time for theorizing. Practical state craft is the supreme duty to the hour.

The purchase by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, under the Sherman law, so called, and the issuance in payment therefore of treasury notes in the sum of the value of the silver thus bought, is believed in the great financial centres to be the cause, which if not wholly responsible for the present situation has contributed thereto. The President shares in this general belief most fully. Senator Sherman, who was a member of the conference committee in the Fifty First Congress, which agreed to the act of July 14, 1890, (the silver purchase law.) has announced his belief that the purchasing clause of that law should be repealed, and last year, before the inauguration of President Cleveland, introduced in the Senate a bill to repeal it. It is fair to assume, therefore, that whatever the so called Sherman law

has to do with the present condition of our finances, it must now go, unless Mr. Cleveland's party in the Senate prevent it. The greater majority of Republicans in Congress are openly committed to its repeal. On the subject of money the Republican party stands where it has always stood. In the language of the Obio platform this year: "We favor honest money, composed of gold, silver and paper, maintained at equal value and under national and not State regulation." The suggestion for State bank money, coming from any quarter, should be promptly rejected, and the party proposing it should be deprived of the power to pro-

mote such a scheme. The President in his recent message makes a significant and for him somewhat a surprising statement. He says: "It may be true that the embarrassment from which the business of the country is suffering arises as much from evils apprehend as from those actually existing." I believe that in this sentence the President uttered the moral truth, one which will find in the mind of every thoughtful man a quick and approving response. Whatever other things may have contributed to our present condition, every man knows, as the President puts it, that the great underlying cause is from evils apprehended; evils which are yet to come, evils which are threatened, evils which it has believed will follow the executed decrees of the last Democratic National

McKinley quoted the declaration of Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., challenged Neal for particulars as to for the reason that experience points to tirely. Sold by F. E. Britton.

#### his idea of revision. On closing Mc-Kinley said:

in Ohio. the Republican party stands-protecan honest ballot. These, secured and by secure their votes for the Democratsue Stated. continued, will insure the best inter- ic ticket. ests of the people, advance the general welfare, promote our industrial development, encourage the true American ful one, and yet the greatest sufferers

prises of the people."

#### Camped on the Other Side.

From the address of Commander Weisart to the Boys in Blue at the late | time to time perhaps none has, of late encampment held in Indianapolis, we years, attracted so much attention as make the following extract, which all seven barrels of water from the bapshould read and file away among the tismal pool of the Jordan River. This things too eloquent and true to be lost:

"It was said years ago at our annual closed, moved to the other side of life's go where it has just been delivered. river. Some years later it was a brigade, and at a later gathering a full division was said to have passed away during the previous year: and now, comrades, it is left for me to report to you that since we held our last encampment, an entire army corps, with its full complement of generals, has received its final marching orders from the Great Commander, struck tents and reinforced our comrades of the right wing who had previously advanced and gone into camp in the endless beyond, from which there will come to us no sconts, no couriers and no aids with orders, until we, as individuals, are commanded to move forward and take position in their column on the eternal heights beyond. And when the last bell of the watch shall mingle its music with the reveille, calling our naval heroes to meet their comrades of the Grand Army, they will appear for the final muster, to be

### \*All ready for inspection in the morning."

#### Here is One of Them

The Brooklyn Eagle recently published a pen picture of a "robber baron," as depicted from life by a representative of that journal. This sketch Having settled that much, we can of the journals advocating the caging is particularly brought to the attention of the barons and the pulverizing of protected industries. A. P. McCoomb sat smoking on the piazza at Manhattan Beach." On being addressed Mr. McCoomb did not deny his identity. but said with refreshing candor: "Yes, I am one of the 'robber barons' out of a job." The reporter then urged the robber baron to tell his story, which he did in the following interesting manner.

I come from a little town up the State I started a factory there eight years ago. When Harrison was elected I built a big addition. I had 700 hands working for me, and my factory was the backbone of the town's prosperity. It may be said to have lived on the wages I paid. When the electioneering came round last fall I was invited to speak. But I did not attempt any oratory; I had no idea that there would be Democratic votes cast in my town. I told the people it was a matter of bread and butter, and they were as much interested in it as I, and I left the matter there.

A Democratic orator followed me, and demonstrated that the Chicago platform meant release from the imposition of the robber barons of protection : that American manufacturers did not need protection; that the workingman got none of the benefits of protection, and that none of the factories would close nor would any of the American workmen be thrown out of employment by the great increase of importations that would take place. I thought my people knew better, but when the votes were counted the rainbow hued oratory was found to have had its effect. The town had gone almost solid Democratic.

It wasn't any use kicking. I saw what was coming, and just took \$28,-000 and soaked it away in a trust company. When the banks began to break and the factories closed and the hard times came my customers canceled their orders and I had to shut up. The poor little town is finding its lesson in political economy a bitter dose ; but as for me, I've got that old \$28,000, and I can sit here very comfortable and wait till the clouds roll by.

I am a robber baron and the workman has smashed me, so I am supposed to be dead.

In the industrial upheavals which the changes in the tariff are sure to bring about the "robber baron" will be likely to light upon his feet. The Press believes. with President Harrison, that the rich man who loses half his fortune is not entitled to the sympathy that the workingman is who job. A few thousand dollars per annum, more or less, for one man, is not such an important factor as the wages of thousands of men. In smashing one "robber baron" both Mr. Dana Democratic battle cry. He said he ac- has never advocated protection for the

the fact that its benefits have been distributed in a marked degree among "I do not appeal for a party triumph | those engaged in the gainful occupamerely, but for a cause which is the tions. It is a matter of sincere regret people's cause. I rest my appeal upon that the demagogues were in so many the principles and policies for which instances last year able to unsettle the minds of employes in manufacturing tion and reciprocity, honest money and towns on the tariff question and there-

The "economic picture" we have just now in some of those places is a painsentiment and establish confidence in from the changes has been themselves the future, and lift the clouds which largely responsible for the result .have settled upon the labor and enter- New York Press.

#### Water From the Jordan River

Of all strange articles that pass through the U.S. Custom Houses from remarkable shipment was consigned by United States Consul at Jerusalem to echvocation that a regiment of our the Jerusalem and the Crucifixion comrades had, during the year then Panorama, on Wabash Avenue, Chica-

> Eight large casks were started by camel train overland from the Jordan to Joppa, the Joppa of Bible day, but one camel with its burden was lost by falling over a rocky precipice, so but seven barrels reached their destination The announcement of the arrival of this shipment by the New York and Chicago papers brought scores of people to the great Panorama, all anxious to porcure some of this remarkable liquid ; some wanted it for healing purposes, some as souvenirs, others for baptismal ceremonies. Mr. Gross, the manager of this remarkable and enterprising religious exhibition, said the idea of the importation was to present at stated time small bottles of this water to visitors to this magnificent, religious Exhibition, which comprises not only the panorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion, but also the world famous painting, "Christ's Triumphal Entry Into Jerusalem.

### House Culture of Geraniums.

At the head of the list of plants for winter use I place the geranium, becanse, with proper care, it will give more flowers than any other plant, and the care required is very ordinary and very slight. It will grow well in almost any soil that is not heavy, like clay. One of equal parts of loam, leaf mold, or turfy matter, and sand, suits it perfectly. Care must be taken to give is described by the Eagle reporter as a only enough water to keep the soil "stout comfortable looking man, who moist. Never keep it wet. A geranium will not do well if it is obliged to stand with its feet in the mud. For year old plants and these are best for winter flowering a seven or eight inch pot is quiet large enough. Those who give these plants large pots make a great mistake. A plant in a large pot will make great growth of top, but will produce few flowers. If the roots are somewhat cramped, there will be fewer leaves, but more flowers. It is quite important that this should be borne in

> Another important item is, never try to make a winter flowering plant of one that has been allowed to bloom through the summer. If you do this your attempt will be very sure to prove a failure, because you are asking too much for the plant. It can not bloom the year around. It must have a period of rest. For plants intended for winter flowering, this resting spell should be in summer. All buds should be nipped off as soon as seen. The branches should be pinched back from time to time, to make the plant compact and shapely, and encourge the production of other branches. The quantity of flowers a geranium gives during the season depends largely on the number of branches the plant has. If they are few, they can not be many trusses of flowers at any one time. If they are many, the plant will sport so many clusters, at times, as to be a little flower garden in itself. A geranium that is not bushy and compact is not what it ought to be. Most geraniums are long legged, soraggy, awkward things, simply because they have not been trained properly. Give them the proper training, which consists largely in persistent pinching back, and there is no reason why your plants need not be shapely specimens.

> There are many fine scarlet and crimson varieties, and one cluster of their vivid flowers will light up a window beautifully when seen against a background of green leaves. Half a dozen clusters will make the window a little flower show; and when you add to these colors the soft, bright pinks and delicate salmons and pure whites, and other varieties in which the colors named are blended, the possibilities of the geranium as a decorative plant for the window garden in winter just begin to be understood. Insects seldom at-tack it. It with stands the effects of dry air better than almost any other plant, and dust does not seem to discourage it. Give it a weekly application of Food for Flowers, and it will surprise and delight you with its floriferousness.
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> From "Winter House-Flowers," in
> Demorest's Family Magazine for Oc-

## Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered. his liver was affected to an alarming deloses half of his wages or all of his gree, appetite fell away, and he was job. A few thousand dollars per anterible reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of and Mr. Watterson should remember Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is Mr. Neal, Democratic candidate for they are sometimes likely to smash a sound and well. John Speaker, Cataw-Governor, that tariff reform must be the great many workingmen. The Press ba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box cepted the issue thus tendered and benefit of the manufacturer, but solely Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him en